

A Guide to Reichenbach's Experiments and Odic Evidence

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Introduction

Hidden in Plain Sight (HiPS) describes many events, experiments, and theories to inform and entertain those interested in geophysics, consciousness, energy medicine, the paranormal, and related topics. Everyone is encouraged to buy it from my website. Nearly all the experiments described here are excerpted from Karl von Reichenbach's 1850, 470-page book which can be downloaded free from www.archive.org. It is a difficult read which includes some of the most rigorous biophysics and energy medicine experiments ever conducted. *Letters on*

Od and Magnetism is his popular description of odyle, available free from the same site. Would-be experimenters are strongly encouraged at least to read the present guide, a useful core of his findings. None of the information provided is intended to be therapy of any kind and a medical doctor should be consulted for any energy level above normal magnets. There are many unknown variables and many ways to go astray in even the simplest-appearing odic experiments, but this guide and HiPS will help. For example, the odic radiation from a magnet is brightest when the sensitive viewer is a particular distance from it, and someone else standing within a particular distance of the magnet somehow destroys the magnet light. Those characteristics are unimaginable for EM radiation. The extinction of the magnet light by someone's apparent aura suggests odic energy field connections, but how? Mainstream physics is clueless and dismissive of odyle, but thinking only inside their box will not get you very far with this fascinating energy anyway.

I suggest the following attitude adjustment with regard to odic experiments, explained in more detail in my books. Electricity and magnetism are different forms of the same energy, illustrated by electromagnetic radiation and integrated mathematically in Maxwell's equations. I have argued gravity and odyle are a similar energy duality, illustrated by odic (odogravitic) radiation, but not yet described mathematically. In different conditions, a member of each energy pair is a carrier for the other, and they may also separate into individual entities.

For example, electric field variations are coded into electromagnetic radiation, after which a radio receiver discards the relativistic magnetic carrier energy and processes the information from variations of the electric vector. I argue Edward Leedskalnin built an odogravitic transmitter to send waves into 18-ton rock masses which acted as receivers. The stone blocks displayed an anti-gravitational effect that allowed him to build the Coral Castle. Carrier pairs may be part of the key, with different cohesion coefficients for EM and odogravitic waves another apparent factor, to bridging the 40 orders of magnitude difference between electric and gravitational force. What kind of mathematics can incorporate the profound differences between EM and odogravitic energy? Or is energy field unification beyond the capability of mathematical description? Albert Einstein worked on energy unification for decades, but odyle was missing in his efforts.

A remarkable characteristic indicated in HiPS and Reichenbach's experiments is that each polarity of odic flux combines with magnetic flux – a different energy form - more easily than it combines with the opposite polarity of odic flux. The

picture emerging from this odic research is that the magnetic flux/energy field line is a prominent unifying intermediary between and within each of the two energy dualities, suggesting a focus for unification of energy fields.

In Section 9 of these “Experiments” are presented details of odic-based theories of consciousness and tornados consistent with the findings of Reichenbach. Although currently (early 2013) overwhelmed with way too much work and too little money, as time permits I welcome volunteer sensitives in the Denver metro area to work with me via the non-profit 501(c)(3) Odic Energy Research Institute to reduce the large number of variables in this research. Among important goals will be determining an accurate value for the Reichenbach Constant (RC) energy, which I believe will eventually be understood as a primary mass and energy constant in the physical and physiological world. Experimental suggestions are welcome. I am interested in trying group table-tipping sessions some time in the future. Let’s share on this website our successes, our failures, and suggestions. If you believe it cannot be real, you are probably correct, but please do not waste our time offering explanations. If you believe it can be real, you are probably correct, but you will not be able to explain it any better than I just did. Welcome to the emerging world of subtle odic energy.

Reichenbach Experiments

1. Nomenclature

Reichenbach’s original research is difficult to read because of the large number of entities, the number of possible interactions between them, and descriptors such as force and + and – which have imprecise meanings. His results become more difficult when we adjust his baseline odic energy from zero (implied by $\pm$ terminology) to the non-zero Reichenbach Constant energy value of about 2.25 eV. The Baldwin *Hidden in Plain Sight* (HiPS) analysis is dominated by three pairs of energy terms: odic polarity ($\square$: alpha, above 2.25 eV, and $\square$: beta, below the RC value); James Maxwell-standardized magnet polarity (magnet north usually associated with $\square$ -odyle: south with $\square$); and Earth magnetic polarity (magnetic South Pole of the Earth is a standardized north magnet pole and vice versa). Plus-and-minus electric charge has similar meaning in Reichenbach’s era and the present. Force is a concept which is less useful than energy. The term od is best given now to the Organizational Development people. Following is a list of important dualities related to Reichenbach which all his and my readers should find quite useful:

□ odyle (> 2.25 eV, Baldwin) $\approx$ negative odyle = $-O \approx$ north magnet pole = northward magnet pole = South Pole of Earth = $-M$ = Magnetonegative $\approx$ blue/violet $\approx$ right hand $\approx$ forebrain $\approx$ left cerebrum (?) = separated flux

□ odyle (< 2.25 eV, Baldwin) $\approx$ positive odyle = $+O \approx$ south magnet pole = southward magnet pole = North Pole of Earth = $+M$ = Magnetopositive $\approx$ red/yellow $\approx$ left hand $\approx$ hindbrain $\approx$ right cerebrum (?) = holistic flux

Reichenbach Experiments

2. Determining and Naming Magnet Poles, Energy Medicine

Maxwell's equations around 1870 integrated electricity and magnetism and codified standards. Related phenomena, including radiation and energy medicine, cannot be systematically studied and understood without mutually agreed standards. The Baldwin books extend the probable description of odic energy by first putting odyle in terms of existing common standards of science. As the most basic first step, magnet poles should always be named in accordance with the Maxwell (and pre-Maxwell) standard used in physics, geophysics, electronics, engineering, medicine, and all the rest of science.

In brief, a constant electric current in the direction of the fingers of the right hand, in a wire wrapped around an iron core, will produce a magnetic field with the north pole vector in the direction of the extended thumb. The other direction and magnet pole is south. The standard right-hand rule of magnetic pole direction is that simple and was the magnetism of Reichenbach.

The right hand rule applied to the Earth suggests the Earth magnetic poles are created by a massive subterranean electric current flow from east to west. A curious result of the sometimes arbitrary historical process of standardization is that "current" is defined as the flow of positive charge, but the mobile charge carriers were later found to be electrons with negative charge. With appropriate positive and negative signs, Maxwell's equations still predict reality perfectly.

Here is how to determine the poles of any arbitrary magnet. First, with no magnets within three feet, hold a compass horizontal with the north pole of the needle pointing to the Earth North Pole in front of you. The compass needle

follows the standard naming convention of all magnets in every legitimate science so the Earth North Pole is actually a south magnet pole (at least until the next magnetic pole reversal in a few thousand years or so). Imagine the compass as a clock with north at twelve o'clock. With the north-pointing needle stable, slowly bring your unknown magnet pole from several feet away at about one o'clock of the imaginary clock face. If the compass needle north end is pushed away by your other magnet pole, that pole is north because like-poles repel. Always double-check your results by reversing your magnet poles and repeating; the compass needle north end then should be drawn clockwise toward the magnet south pole because opposites attract. Similarly, opposite odic poles attract and like odic poles repel, seen in situations such as compound magnets and energy medicine. For odyle, the characteristics of the two kinds of odic radiation and flux are of overriding importance and comprise the bulk of HiPS research.

ALL your magnets should be tested because some nit-wits in alternative energy medicine have used the same north-south magnet names for opposite-acting poles and even deliberately mislabeled magnets. I do not know how much research has been contaminated with this anti-standardization. I emphasized "standard" in every sentence in my first paragraph because that mislabeled work is mostly useless, or worse, provides actively misleading results. Mark your tested magnets so you can easily and knowledgeably perform experiments later. I cut a small piece of a stick-on office label for each pole, a blue tag near the north magnet pole corresponding to its usual blue alpha-polarity odyle and red near the south pole corresponding to the red beta-polarity odyle normally seen on that pole, but N and S letters are fine.

The root of much of the problem with reversed pole research, besides the most obvious nonsense of using the same names for different entities, is that they are related in complex, non-linear ways to other physical entities. Then, all of those physical entities, in addition to the odyle I promote, are related in even more complex, non-linear ways in physiological systems. Because of the increasingly complex interactions, the deeper one gets into the details of reversed-magnet polarity energy medicine, the more useless or harmful are their experimental results. Results from reversed-name magnet-polarity experiments can only be useful, if at all, when the named magnetic field is overwhelmingly the cause of the effect being studied, but that is impossible to know a priori. System interactions are too complex to simply say you used a left-hand rule to define north, or you think cross-membrane proton pumps were not affected, etc.

Several reasons for our blindness to the legitimacy of energy medicine can be identified, but the need for a reversed definition of magnetic poles is not one of them. I believe odic flux will eventually be proven the active agent in consciousness and most energy medicine, but whatever the final answer, deliberate magnet-pole mislabeling is a serious set-back to that research and more generally to all alternative science investigations. Understanding reality is difficult enough without the added burden of using amateur goofball definitions of magnetism. If you cannot figure out which is a north magnet pole, you really should not try to conduct physiological research.

Reichenbach Experiments

3. Odic Flux Magnet Flame Visibility

Three conditions appear to optimize the ability to see the odic light from magnet poles. First, the odic norm of a completely dark room and dark-adapted vision of the viewer. Second, the blue light of the north magnet pole is more pronounced than the red-yellow of the south pole so keep north most prominent for most experiments. Test all your magnets and correct any mislabeling of poles. Third, laying the magnet directly on a wooden table improves visibility. It would be interesting to know if odic flames were longest across or in line with the wood grain of tabletops: tubes are a common odic flux structure and they may be enhanced along the tubes of the wood grain. Odic energy always moves. The odic canopy above spherical terrelles is always in motion, undulating and flowing in spirals. The odic flux created by the flow of electric current in a wire forms a spiral and spirals are recognizable in other manifestations of probable odic energy. Use patience since odic phenomena can take as long as ten minutes or more to develop, in contrast to instant electromagnetic responses. Page 314, Section 394:

“It was not a matter of indifference, whether a magnet stood with its poles free in the air, or lay flat on a table. In the latter case all the observers found the flames decidedly larger, sometimes nearly twice as large. Mlle. Glaser saw the flames on both poles of bars become twice as long when laid on a polished walnut table. Mlle. Pauer observed horse-shoes on an unpolished fir table. They formed on the table a long stream flowing in undulations, at the southward pole shorter, thicker, and red, at the northward pole longer, narrow, and blue. The undulating motion was most distinctly seen in the profile of the surface of the table; when seen from above, it surrounded the poles like a saint’s glory,

which, close to the pole, seemed to rise in the air. Mme Bauer and Mlle. Zinkel, the last especially, often saw this appearance, from which it would appear as if the flames found on the table a kind of support, promoting their flow.”

Reichenbach Experiments

4. Odic Flux as Particles

Page 324, Section 407 summarizes evidence that the odic flame flux, luminous with odic radiation in Baldwin theory, is composed of real particles: “All this renders it highly probable that the odylic flame is a real projection of something, which, close to the outer surface of the magnet, is charged with odyle, becomes thereby luminous, and is then projected. If it meet with obstacles, it is turned aside or forced back. Such an obstacle may be found in an opposing current of flame.”

Reichenbach Experiments

5. Flame Increased in Electromagnet

Page 341, Section 434: “As electro-magnetism is a means of exciting the odylic glow in iron (Section 374), so also does it produce odylic flames, and that in a very high degree (Section 12). [portion omitted]”

Reichenbach Experiments

6. Radiation of the Odic Flux Magnet Flame

Page 315, Sections 398, 400, 401, and page 325, Section 409. The mechanism of odic luminosity is of utmost importance and forms the basis of Figures 18.2 and 18.5. Against a massive amount of contrary evidence cited in HiPS, mainstream science posits there is no anomalous radiation and therefore no real phenomena. I posit there are one electromagnetic (EM) and two odic radiation emission mechanisms traceable back to the odic energy state. Ignis fatuus is non-thermodynamic secondary EM radiation, explained in several early chapters in HiPS. Like odyle, the existence of this once-common anomalous EM radiation has been denied throughout history, even when it was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people each year.

The first of the two direct odic emission mechanisms is via water molecule electrons similar to the photon emission of ignis fatuus, aspects of the extremely hydrophilic nature of odic energy. Sections 409 and 398 of Reichenbach provide additional evidence of water in odic energy environments enhancing odic radiation, apparently due to electron transitions in the moisture in the breath of sensitives. From Section 409, moisture is added to a highly odic region to increase the odic light:

“M. Hochsteller blew [the odic flame] asunder, and could strengthen or scatter it, according to the mode of blowing. Mlle. Sophie Pauer did the same, and observed that it shone brighter as long as she blew. Prof. Endlicher saw the flames of a five-bar horse-shoe flowing out to the length of four inches, becoming brighter when he blew on them. If he blew along the limb in the direction of the flame, they became both brighter and longer, but flickered restlessly.-M. Delhez breathed into the flames of the nine-bar horse-shoe; they became both brighter and flickering.-[portion omitted]-Mlle. Glaser breathed over a bar conformably placed, in a direction parallel to that of the bar; the flame became larger and brighter.-[portion omitted]-B. von Augustin blew downwards along the limbs of a five-bar horse-shoe. She not only saw the flame flicker and become brighter, but made the curious observation, that when she blew by jerks, a portion of the flame every time separated from the magnet, and flew off to some distance before it was extinguished, just as we often observe portions of flame to do in a common fire, playing for a moment in the air. [portion omitted] The magnetic odylic flame may be affected by the breath or by a current of air, and thus mechanically set in motion.”

Section 398: “[portion omitted] When the flame was gently breathed upon, especially in the direction of flow, its intensity increased, more particularly on the parts where the breath fell upon it.”

I interpret the splitting of a portion of the flame from Section 409 immediately above as the separation of more-or-less discrete strings of odic flux from the larger body of flux which is the luminous “flame.” The second odic radiation direct emission is an isomeric form of the flux, explained with Figure 18.5 in HiPS. The concept of flux was unclear in Reichenbach’s time and even today is avoided in polite company as an oddity of physics and electronics, but evidence supports the reality of both magnetic and odic flux. Part of the evidence for this direct odic radiation is discussed with the Brasov post-earthquake photographs in Chapter 5 of HiPS.

Reichenbach Experiments

7. Odic Flame Seen at a Particular Distance

Page 168 and elsewhere in HiPS emphasize that odic light is best seen at a specific distance. I suggest initial gravitational wave turbulence may be the source of this oddity, and that this is a useful indicator for highly odogravitic environments. You might think examples in HiPS of distance-dependent light would suggest to Academia some interesting new physics might be occurring. You would be wrong. Here is a Reichenbach reference, page 347, Section 441:

“441. [portion omitted] On one occasion Mme. Kienesberger, awakening in a very dark night, saw at the window a bright flame. She sprang out of bed, terrified, in order to extinguish the fire which she supposed had broken out. But when close to the window, she saw nothing more; the flame was no longer visible to her eyes. On returning to bed, she again saw it, and again got up and approached it; but again it vanished. (We shall hereafter see that the flame is only distinctly seen at a certain distance. – See Sections 504-506.) It was a window-bolt of iron which stood vertically, and gave out flame from its upper end.”

A Failed Baldwin Experiment

The Brasov earthquake photographs in Chapter 5 of HiPS indicate some unknown amount of odic radiation is detected by cameras and, presumably, other types of photon radiation detectors. I have recently begun very preliminary tests using cameras with odic objects and manipulating some variables, but without major breakthroughs. My power supply is limited to 15 Volts and 2 Amps.

One of the most obvious experiments is to point odic luminous flames at a sensitive light detector. I recently had temporary access to such a detector along with a variable, high-current dc power supply, but we failed to detect any odic radiation. The following summarizes this effort.

Three probable odic sources were tested: one arm of an Edmunds Scientific horse-shoe electromagnet, the alpha-polarity tip of a quartz crystal, and the probable alpha-polarity, polished tip of a selenite (hydrated calcium sulfate) crystal. I wrapped and epoxied two layers of wire on the crystals. The electromagnet arm was prewired. Standard electric current direction reinforced

the north magnet pole and associated alpha-polarity odyle in the three preparations. The radiation detector head was placed within several inches of the alpha-polarity tips and the electronic detector was zeroed with no input power to the experimental preparations. The power was then turned on and adjusted so the current in all of these preparations was from 7 to 10 amps, an amount which kept the wires warm, but was not so hot as to melt the epoxy. No change was seen in any of the meter readouts in 20 minutes. The tests were made in a large dark closet with three people present. No attempt was made to maintain a distance from the preparation or to become physiologically dark-adapted, and no odic light was seen by anyone.

It is possible that odic light waves were gravitationally turbulent at the close range of the detector and the close quarters could have been a negative factor (see Reichenbach Section 448 in the “Experiments” Gravity section). Perhaps similar preparations would be successful with a movable detector on a guiderail at various distances from the odic poles.

Reichenbach Experiments

8. Odic Flux/Static Electricity Connection

Reichenbach writes before the integration of electricity and magnetism by James Maxwell about 1870, but the apparent static electric positive charge and associated electric field referred to here are the same as currently recognized. Page 346:

“438. The appearances were still more beautiful, when I brought the bars nearer to the positively electrified conductor. [portion omitted]

438. b. We see here the odylic flames undergoing the same changes in the electric atmosphere as we formerly saw in the odylic glow; and if we have hitherto found, in most of the phenomena, *that magnetism proper to a certain extent predominated over odyle, we now find electricity, with superior power, assuming the entire control over it.* It appears that odyle is even more intimately connected with electricity than with magnetism; that its dependence on magnetic poles is not a necessary one, but variable and conditional only; that odyle partakes more of the mobility of electricity than of the rigidity of magnetism, which latter quality it only possesses at the poles in so far as the rigidity belongs to magnetism, to which odyle is, up to a certain point, attached. Odyle therefore appears here,

even more distinctly than elsewhere, *to hold a kind of middle place between electricity and magnetism.*

Reichenbach Experiments

9. Consciousness and Tornados

Page 325, Section 408 elaborates on the last sentence of Section 407, the remarkable finding that odic flux seems to bond with magnetic flux more easily than it bonds with the other polarity of odic flux: “When the flames of bar magnets, whether positive or negative, pass close to each other crossways, or even touch each other without coming into full contact, there appeared neither attraction nor repulsion.” Reichenbach later says flux actively repels other opposite-polarity flux: “[portion omitted] The flames from the poles of a horse-shoe do not in any degree tend to approach each other; nay, when unlike poles are directly opposed to each other, their flames, when approximated, not only do not attract, but mutually repel each other, when we try to force them together. All this is in direct contradiction with all we know of magnetism.”

Section 442 on page 347 provides evidence that *odic energy* field lines guide odic flux as easily as magnetic lines. The consequences are profound that demonstrable opposite-polarity odic repulsion occurs when odic flux particles are on the same odic *or* magnetic field line. These energy relationships and Section 401, page 318-9 in the following may determine the behavior of odic flux in consciousness, ball lightning, waterspouts, and tornados.

Consciousness: Reichenbach’s experiments indicate pure single-polarity odic flux tubes for use by consciousness can be built by the flux following a magnetic (or odic) field line. These relationships allow pure alpha- and beta-polarity odic-mediated consciousness, with weak magnetic fields providing an important connection to electromagnetic energy in the brain and other consciousness tissue. It appears magnetic field lines can be used (by glia, my personal guess as to the primary odic consciousness tissue) to attract odic flux particles of one specific polarity into a flux tube from a mixed odic supply within the bloodstream or cerebrospinal fluid. The flux accumulated in the tube can be used later to supply odyle to consciousness. The repulsion between dissimilar odic flux polarities means flux of *opposite* polarity to that already in a tube will not bond or enter the tube: consciousness odic tubes will be of pure single polarity necessary for predictable animal behavior. Another advantage of the opposite polarity flux repulsion is that no internal shielding between

structures and functions of different polarity is needed. The only apparent physiological *internal* odic shielding problem is the prevention of formation of *concentric* opposite polarity odic tubes similar to some waterspouts and tornados, but even the concentric tube structure may be somehow useful for consciousness. Shielding from *external* odic interference appears the major issue for optimal consciousness functioning, with complex animals generally displaying progressively better shielding of their more complex odic functioning.

The division of CNS odic labor appears most prominently in Reichenbach's measurements of cool, $\square$ -odyle in the front and warm $\square$ -odyle at the lower back of the brain. The front of the human brain is the locus of the most discriminating human judgments and behavior. Damage or lack of development in the front of the brain tends to impede appropriate decision-making related to compassion and social behavior, for example. The brain stem is shared by the earliest animals and appears to be the first aspect of consciousness to evolve, using the lowest energy $\square$ -polarity odyle. I argue in HiPS that notable exceptions occur in the Indian Ocean and east beyond the Gulf of Thailand where free geophysical energy in massive milky sea flows of $\square$ -odyle are used in building luciferin molecules, at least. Page 200 of Reichenbach:

“266. There is a greater anatomical difference between forehead and hindhead than between the two sides of the brain. [portion omitted] The forehead, in general, was cold, the hindhead very warm, and not only in human beings, but also in animals. The patient observed it in the cat of the house, and when taken to my stables, also in horses and cows, the depression in the back of the neck in the latter being especially hot to her. The human forehead rose quickly in the morning with the grey light of dawn, was little affected by the two periods of hunger, and reached its maximum after sunset. During all this time the hindhead remained nearly stationary, so that at 6 pm it stood where it had been at 6 am. But now it began to rise, almost exactly at the time that the forehead began to fall. From this point the lines cross each other, that of the hindhead rising till 3 am; while that of the forehead falls till about the same time, at which one reaches its maximum, the other its minimum. From this time they again pursue opposite courses; and while the hindhead, which at 3 am is very high, rapidly falls, the forehead, which at 4 am is very low, begins to rise with equal rapidity.

267. This play of forces is the image of our sleeping and waking. The forehead represents the waking state, the hindhead that of sleep. The former becomes

active from the first peep of dawn, and increases till sunset. It then loses the supply of odyle derived from the sun, and sinks continually till the new day breaks, when its force again begins to rise. [portion omitted] The hindhead, at the close of night, falls as continuously and rapidly to its lowest level, as was the case with the forehead at the close of day. They are, therefore, not only oppositely polar, the forehead being cool and negative, the hindhead warm and positive; but they are also diametrically opposite in the exercise of their functions, as are day and night, waking and sleeping.

268. [portion omitted] Sleep, therefore, appears, not as a failure of vital energies, but as a dislocation of them. [portion omitted]”

Similar to the arguments for the discriminating front and holistic rear of the brain, I argue odic cerebral consciousness emphasizes the odic physical characteristics of *holistic bonding* for right-brain, thinking-in-pictures, beta-polarity odyle. The fireships chapter in HiPS supports this odic holistic view. I also argue the *serial individuality* of left-brain, language and numerical manipulations are most suited to alpha-polarity odyle emphasis on the left side of the brain. The milky sea chapter and others in HiPS support this odic view. A large amount of split-brain work which began with Roger Sperry strongly supports this functionality in the bifurcation of the cerebrum.

However, Reichenbach’s experiments *do not* provide clear support for this view, but rather the opposite: he finds the left side of the brain positive □ -odyle and the right side of the brain negative □ -odyle. Neurophysiology finds a massive crossing of Central Nervous System (CNS) neurons to the opposite side of the body. Reichenbach’s same-side/same polarity for the soma and the brain implies that cross-over neurons in the CNS are overwhelmingly electrochemical and not odic, but that just does not fit well with functional studies of the brain halves.

One possible reason for Reichenbach’s findings is domination of the side-to-side brain measurements by the external musculature. Another factor may be that the individual calculation/language centers are too small to dominate Reichenbach’s measurements. However, I do not have a good explanation for this possibly important discrepancy between the consciousness theory and the measurements by Reichenbach. Following are these apparently discrepant findings by Reichenbach, page 192, with a detour to a kiss:

“254. [portion omitted] Mlle. Reichel found, next to the hands, the head most powerful in its action on her, positive on the left, negative on the right side. The toes were also powerful. [portion omitted]

255. One point of very remarkable power is the mouth with the tongue. It is very cool, and therefore negative. The sensitive feels every thing most distinctly with the lips. And conversely, the mouth of healthy persons is a point, by means of which all objects may be charged with odyle still more strongly than by the hands. When I took in my mouth one end of a glass tube, a wire, a silver spoon, a bar of wood, etc., and caused the patients to feel the other end, they all found them very strongly charged with odyle. [portion omitted] Patients found it exactly so charged as if it had been acted on by the sun's rays, or with contact by a magnet, by the point of a crystal, or by my hand. Here we obtain an explanation of the true nature and significance of a kiss. The lips are one of the foci of odyle; [portion omitted]”

Page 199: “264. [portion omitted] Mlle. Reichel found my head cool on the right side, like the right hand, but considerably stronger, and warm on the left side. This was the case also with all the persons, male and female, who were examined. [portion omitted]

265. These results are remarkable. They show that the difference between the opposite sides of the head is still greater than between the two hands. [portion omitted] But the brain differs from the hands in being far less affected by hunger or eating.”

Odyle seems to me the *energetic* basis of the long recognized duality of brain functioning. Since odyle is a different type of energy, although magnetic fields are used to help sort out the odic details and bridge the energies, interference is minimal from much more powerful electrochemistry. Our large corpus callosum is needed to provide communication between the two differently-conscious hemispheres because the odic polarities are physically so strongly independent of each other. There must be a lot of information conversion between the energies involved with consciousness, one reason for the tremendous amount of energy used by the brain relative to its size. It remains no small task to reveal the details of integrating the duality of odic energy, mitochondria and other cell structure differences, left brain vs. right brain functioning seen in psychology laboratories, and Reichenbach's discrepant side-to-side measurements.

Temple Grandin has written several books which are very interesting in several areas, including a unique understanding of animals. She believes animals and some people think in pictures, which I would describe as beta-polarity, right-brain dominance. For example, dogs are noted for their inability to create a sequence of discrete steps which would lead them to unwind their leash from a pole: their reality remains the holistic picture of themselves wrapped to the pole. If animals use beta-odyle in preference to alpha-odyle, they may discard some amount of their unused higher-energy alpha-odyle, perhaps more difficult to use because of its higher energy level or organism structural issues. Part of the human affinity for pets may be that we can use some of the alpha-odyle energy which our pets cannot use.

Books by Temple Grandin and William Stillman suggest to me that autism-spectrum conditions involve deficiencies in the utilization of alpha-polarity odyle which are sometimes compensated by enhanced beta-odyle functioning. That situation should make them a group worth investigating for paranormal interactions and both authors describe incidents which appear paranormal. Note that useful therapies based on odic theory are years in the future and high-energy experiments at the present stage of knowledge should be only under supervision of a doctor.

Twin Telepathy by Guy Lyon Playfair points out that structural and energetic similarities of twins make them wonderful candidates for the study of paranormal distance perception. Reports of such perceptions almost *never* involve serial processing such as understanding meaning in a string of letters or numbers, the late Pat Price with Hal Putoff of the Stanford Research Institute the only exception. Reports of perceptions end abruptly when the percipient tries to read or interpret something in a picture which appeared to them. This indicates that paranormal perception is completely via non-analytical beta-polarity odyle. This might also help explain why the most virulent paranormal debunkers and anti-religious zealots are scientists who present as evidence their own narrow-minded alpha-polarity serial processing.

With a possible recent reversal, the ascendancy of analytical science over the past century has resulted in an increasing emphasis on development of sequential alpha-odic skills at the expense of beta-odyle. That trend continues a longer history of childhood development in which adults discouraged beta-odic functioning with or without more analytical behavior. By adulthood, an increasingly larger percentage of the population has more analytical alpha-odic consciousness capabilities, theoretically reflected in a higher density of alpha-odic flux storage and functional activity near the serial processing brain

structures. It is probably impossible to specify an optimal balance of alpha and beta function.

Contemporary experimental findings related to the heart suggest an additional consciousness there and other research suggests there is a consciousness associated with the gut. The suggestion is that just as variations of vision and eyes are found in Nature, variations of consciousness exist and odic physics indicates they will tend to be dual systems. The extremely large magnetic fields associated with the heart compared to the apparent greater subtlety of cerebral function suggest the heart system may provide the best illustration of how odic consciousness can dominate muscle function. The complex digestion in the gut suggests examining that system for odic relationships to electrochemistry. It would seem we should also find slight alpha/beta mitochondrial differences since their energy is different.

Tornados: Concentric odic flux tubes in both waterspouts and a few tornados not obscured by cloud condensation or dust suggest strong energy field lines along the tube axis. An example of concentric tornado tubes could be seen in early 2013 about 35-45 seconds into a May 8, 2008, Kansas stationary “landspout” tornado video by Jim Reed. In HiPS on page 136 I assumed the guiding energy for odic-foundation flux tube structures was odic energy field lines. A careful consideration of the following evidence and photographs of concentric tubes with both odic polarities suggests, similar to consciousness, magnetic or odic field lines might be the energy around which tornados and waterspouts are built and guided. A chapter in the pending HiPS Volume 2 argues for strong gravitational and odic energy field lines, with strong distortions of time and space, within horizontal odic flux tubes (waterspouts) as the cause of dramatic anomalies in the Bermuda Triangle. Whatever is the core energy field, the double-walled structure commonly seen strongly supports the purity of odic polarity in individual flux tubes. HiPS Volume 2 also cites an example of apparent concentric *spheres* of two polarities, the outer odic sphere exploding to reveal the inner one. Both consciousness and geophysics support the purity of odic flux structures.

Page 319, Section 401: “[portion omitted] The observers sat in the dark chamber, their backs towards the north, the [two magnet] bars being held horizontally in the magnetic parallel. The appearances presented themselves in the same order, and of the same kind, as already described; at a distance, lengthening and narrowing of the opposing flames, as if they tended strongly to unite; but when brought nearer, they did not unite, but assumed their former thick shape, which thickness increased on nearer approximation, the length

always diminishing at the same time; and when the flames should have reached each other, they showed so little tendency to unite, that they rather mutually repelled, shortened, and compressed each other. They behaved as if, so to speak, they were influenced by mutual shyness, collected themselves, each round its own pole, like the flame of a candle when gently blown upon from above; and when only a few lines apart, each flame formed a sort of flat, compressed envelope round its pole, distinctly forced back by the opposite flame. This went so far, that when the distance was diminished to about one-twelfth of an inch, both flames retired over their poles, and were in a manner inverted, so as to enclose them. [portion omitted] After the poles came in contact, and firmly held each other, this appearance lasted for several seconds, during which it gradually faded, the inverted flames shortening till they disappeared, or seemed to be extinguished. But they were not entirely extinguished, their light only became feebler; for attentive observers, such as [portion omitted], still saw them enveloping the opposite poles with a feeble light. During this, the flames at the opposite ends of the bars increased, till they attained double their former size.”

[from earlier in Section 401] “That is, the two bars were now united into one magnet of double size, which gave out, at its poles, flames twice as large as each bar separately had given. The flames, therefore, increased with the increased magnetism, first in the poles turned towards each other, and then, after contact, in the distant poles.”

Section 408: “[portion omitted] But when two unequal flames actually met, the stronger carried the weaker with it, but only when its projectile force or current [i.e., magnetic field line] was stronger. The stronger propulsion is always found in the flame which is nearest to its source; and that flame, which at the point where they cross happens to be most distant from its pole, is carried along by the other. It is indifferent which is the larger; a small flame, if crossed near to its pole by that of a larger flame which is more remote from its own pole, will carry the latter with it, and determine the direction of their united course.”

One of the odd effects of the lack of attraction between odic flux and an odic pole of different polarity is that odic field lines continue straight from the source for an indefinite length. In contrast, magnetic flux is of only one type and forms energy field lines at a magnet pole source which curve back to the opposite magnetic pole. With a crystal juxtaposed to a magnet pole, curved magnet field lines indifferently permeate the crystal as those lines travel to the opposite magnet pole while odic field lines continue straight along the

crystal/magnet axis. An odic pole just does not pull odic flux from the opposite pole like a magnet does.

“442. Not only do magnetic and electric influences affect the odylic flames of the magnet, but also purely odylic influences do so. This is the case with crystals of all kinds, including earths and saline salts, in which we are not acquainted with any magnetic properties. We have seen, that when a bar magnet was placed in contact with another of the same size and strength, in a straight line, with unlike poles touching, the flames in the middle disappeared, while those at the ends became nearly twice as large as before. A crystal produces the same effect. When I placed the negative pole of a crystal, of rock-crystal [quartz], gypsum, heavy spar, etc. in contact with the positive pole of a needle of equal length, both being in one straight line, [sensitives] saw the blue negative flame of the magnet increase to about twice its former size. When I applied the other end of the crystal to the negative pole of the magnet, they saw the red positive flame of the latter become longer. *The crystal therefore acted on the odylic flame of the magnet as powerfully as another magnet, although it did not add in the least to the supporting power of the magnet.* The peculiarity and independence of the odylic influence is here obvious.

443. The effect of the flames of magnets and crystals, when opposed to each other, [portion omitted] coincide with what we have seen of the flames of two magnets, when made to approach each other, in Section 401 [portion omitted] all in perfect agreement with the phenomena exhibited when two magnets were made to approach each other.”

Odyle seems the physical basis of dual consciousness and energy medicine, and the basis of the physiological evidence described in the following. Referring to the terms in “Nomenclature,” the following results from Reichenbach are consistent with the standard magnet pole definitions of all science. Page 348:

“444. A still more powerful means of strengthening the odylic flames is found *in animal organs, such as the human hand.* I placed a bar magnet, eight inches long, in a wooden Guido’s holder, conformably in the meridian, and brought Mlle. Atzmansdorfer into the dark chamber where it stood. When she took hold of its southward pole with the fingers of her right hand, she saw the blue flame at its northward pole increase both in size and brightness.”

The previous experiment is explained as a flow of alpha-odic flux from the right hand, through the south magnet pole-equivalent of the crystal to reinforce the similar normal crystal flow and increase the amount flowing out of the

north magnet pole-equivalent, alpha odic pole natural crystal tip. Section 444 continues:

“When she took the negative pole in her left hand, the red positive flame on the positive pole increased. When she reversed the hands, applying, for example, the right hand to the negative pole, the flame at the opposite pole became feeble and turbid. I repeated the same experiments a year later with Mlle. Zinkel, and with the same results. *Their hands therefore acted on the flame exactly like magnets.* The addition of their right or negative hand to the positive pole, increased the odylic current at the opposite pole considerably, but without in the least increasing its power of attracting iron. There was an addition of vital odyle made to the magnetic odyle, and the same produced a flame of double size. *And what the crystals did in the last experiments, was done by the human hand on this.*

445. I made afterwards a similar experiment with Mlle. Glaser. I took hold of the southward pole of an eight-inch bar magnet with my right hand; the blue flame at the northward pole became twice as large as before. With my left hand on the northward pole, the red flame of the southward pole was doubled in size. But when I held both poles alternately with reversed hands, the flames at the projecting poles became turbid. In these experiments, only weak magnets must be used, otherwise the results are not sufficiently obvious; since the power of the hand is equal only to that of a small magnet. These results confirm in every respect those of the preceding paragraph.

446. b. The variations just mentioned [portion omitted] went so far, when powerful hands acted on a feeble magnet, its polar flames were actually reversed. This deserves to be noticed because it is another proof of the independent nature of odyle as compared with magnetism, similar to that which we have noticed in Section 436.”

Note that Reichenbach was not an odic sensitive, yet there was a distinct flow of odyle from his hands just as from people who were sensitive. Is the odic flow from the hands of healers somehow physiologically modified to be effective? Could a simple flow of odic flux from Reichenbach help to heal in some situations, but not in others? When and how much can a purely physical source of odic flux – such as a magnet – promote healing?

Reichenbach Experiments

10. Odic Flux/Gravity Connection

Edward Leedskalnin may have read Page 316, Sections 400 and 401 of Reichenbach, and from that decided to investigate the connection between odyle and gravity. Rather, antigravity. Section 401 indicates odic particles slowly, in the manner of odyle, respond opposite to the Earth's vertical gravity field vector. I believe Leedskalnin used his own odic sensitivity to devise an odogravitational means to lift multi-ton blocks of coral for his castle. Reichenbach made a couple of comments in his writings about an odd relationship between gravity and odyle. Leedskalnin concluded there were no electrons, but instead tiny magnetic particles which looked anti-gravitic when they got far enough from the magnet which launched them.

As explained in Figure 18.5 in HiPS, I posit odic flux is the tiny odic particle and it is composed of one odic vector and one gravitational vector at an angle less than 90° between them, becoming anti-gravitic radiation when the angle is energized to 90° . The distance from large magnets at which the flame turns upward is an interesting area where electromagnetics and odyle seem neutralized and odogravitic flux becomes directed by the weak gravity vector. The Reichenbach Constant energy value may figure prominently there. Unified energy field theory, anyone? The rising odogravitic stream could also be an excellent region to investigate the relationship of odogravitics to space and time. As explained in Volume 2 of HiPS, the inside of stable waterspouts should also be a good region for those studies.

“400. The *direction* taken by the flame was frequently studied. Instead of giving many statements, I shall confine myself to two, which include all the rest. I placed before Mlle. Atzmansdorfer the nine-bar horse-shoe on a chair, the poles towards the south. She saw the flames flowing out to the length of an arm, first horizontally in the prolongation of the line of the limbs for a space, then curving upwards till they formed a quadrant, with their points upwards. Mlle. Zinkle saw the same with horse-shoes and bars. The flame, therefore, leaves the poles with a certain force, of a projectile nature, which carries it away from the poles; but it has, on the other hand, an innate tendency to rise in the air, and its material substratum must therefore be lighter than air at the earth's surface. From the composition of these forces results the rising quadrant of the flame. But this experiment only succeeds with very powerful magnets, the flames of which are long. When the flames are short, they are always seen to proceed in the line of the limb. [portion omitted]

401. [portion omitted] We regard positive and negative magnetism as having a powerful tendency to attract each other, or produce an equilibrium. But it

would appear that the odylic flame, when we consider the rising quadrant of the last paragraph, and the phenomena described in Section 392, where it appears opposed to the magnetic inclination, has no such inherent attraction. We here meet with distinctions between the two forces in their special manifestations. [portion omitted]”

The odic/gravity connection and the very unusual experimental environment of odyle is profoundly illustrated in Sections 447-450. Reichenbach cites heat as the first of only two causes of diminished odyle. He heated magnets and sensitives reported flames less than half their length at room temperature. I believe the second situation illustrates aspects of gravity which are essential for understanding the relation of gravity to other energies. We are used to thinking of gravity on a cosmic scale, but as you read the following sections, imagine an odogravitic field associated with each *observer* during experiments. That field interacts with the odogravitic energy and other fields in the vicinity. The famous 40 orders of magnitude force difference between electric and gravitational fields is clearly highly modified here, as also experienced by a number of people with lifting of tables during “table-tipping” sessions. We seem to be in an awkward state in which our physiology has learned to manipulate odogravitic energy, but our left-brain reasoning keeps getting in the way and convincing us it is impossible! Page 352-6:

“448. A second cause of diminution of the odylic flames is very important to the investigator. This is *the proximity of surrounding objects*. We have seen the effects produced by crystals, hands, etc., and I shall treat of the action of metals, metalloids, alkalies, acids, etc. when brought, in considerable quantity, near the magnetic flames, in the section on the light of these bodies. I shall here only allude to *the striking effect produced by the approach of persons*. Mlle.

Atzmansdorfer often told me that she only saw the flames of magnets well when I was at a certain distance from them and when they were not too near to herself. Mme. Kienesberger observed that when, in preparing or arranging a strong electro-magnet, I came very near it, its polar flames became smaller and more turbid. M. Hochstetter saw the flames of a bar, six inches high, entirely disappear when I accidentally came near it, and reappear as I removed further off. I placed, as a control for this observation, the nine-bar horse-shoe conformably with its poles upwards on a table. He saw the flames rising a foot high. As I approached it the flame diminished, and when I was so close as to touch it in one part, the flame disappeared, and only the glow remained visible. But when I retired the flame returned, and I could repeat this as often as I chose. Dr. Nied, before whom the magnet was placed on a chair, saw the same thing, as did also M. Delhez and Baroness von Augustin. M. Pauer saw the

magnet flaming in the dark; when I had approached to within about twelve or thirteen inches, the flame became dull, and when I stood close to the magnet, it had disappeared. Mlle. Pauer also often saw this. The flames of all magnets first became duller, and then were extinguished when I came near them, and again appeared when I went further off. Mlle. Glaser saw the same thing often in the flame of the nine-bar magnet, and this when it had recently been stroked with another magnet, and its magnetic intensity thus brought to the highest point. When I removed to a very short distance, the flames immediately began to appear as before, and were perfectly restored when I was a pace distant from it. Mme. Bauer often accidentally made the same observation. When I happened to ask about the flames of magnets, she complained that I came too near them, that I thus rendered the flames turbid or smaller, or even extinguished them, which prevented her from observing the points on which I questioned her. She desired me, on these occasions, to go further off. Mlle. Zinkel explained that, when I retreated, after having by my approach extinguished the flame of the nine-bar magnet, it was not instantly, but only gradually restored; and that I must be about 40 inches from the magnet before the influence of my vicinity became imperceptible.

449. In order to become master of these deceptive appearances, I made the following experiments. I placed the nine-bar horse-shoe on a table, with its poles directed upwards. At one time the northward limb was turned to the east, the southward to the west; at another, this was reversed. In the presence of Mlle. Zinkel, and in the dark, I now approached and retreated alternately to the poles at the same time, from the north, with my front towards them. Both flames disappeared when I came close, and re-appeared when I retreated. But when I approached both poles with my right side only, only one flame was extinguished, namely, the blue northward flame; while the other became more luminous and more intensely red. With my left side, this was reversed. The southward flame vanished, the northward flame increased remarkably in luminousness and intensity of blue color. This cleared up the matter, and brought it under the regular law.”

A careful magnetic measurement as described in Section 449 conducted on a dog or a calf might settle the question of whether their consciousness is overwhelmingly mediated by $\square$ -polarity odyle. Would additional magnets provide information about more subtle animal and human brain areas of different odic polarity? Rupert Sheldrake argues morphic fields guide biological development and odogravitic energy seems a good candidate for such a field. Can careful monitoring of odic magnet light provide developmental or medical condition information? Does odic polarity dominance shift measurably with

age or medical condition? Do several axes of odic duality exist in the body as Reichenbach suspects? What would be the significance of an odic crossroads? These are questions of energy medicine mediated by odyle which Reichenbach has opened up, possibly visible to an odic sensitive or photomultipliers at just the proper distance and orientation.

With the cooperation of someone on their deathbed, horse-shoe magnets could be placed on each side of the bed such that the odic light from one of the poles of each magnet is enhanced. When death takes the volunteer, will the odyle decrease equally in each of the magnet flames seen by a sensitive? Will the remaining magnet light allow some measure of the composition of an odogravitic soul which has passed on? Reichenbach describes energy medicine:

“450. It is therefore the odylic state of the whole person which acts on a magnet, even a very powerful one, and as strongly as magnets act on magnets, when like poles are brought together. We have seen how the flames were mutually forced back and extinguished; and just so do the odylic poles of the body act on magnetic poles, even when we cannot always, or, at least, in every case, clearly point out where the animal pole lies, and which of the many interwoven odylic axes in the body are those which have caused the effects we perceive. But a cautious investigation will see in this an inexhaustible source of numberless blunders, misapprehensions, incomprehensibilities, and enigmatic appearances, which have up to this time pressed, like a night-mare, on what is called animal and mineral magnetism; and, without clearing these away, it was absolutely impossible to obtain harmonious or trustworthy results. Every observer, in animal magnetism, or in the effects of magnets on the system, saw a different phenomenon, and every day a new one, differing from that of the day before. Nay, during one experiment, the results changed under the hands of the experimenter, according as he changed his position, or as the number of his assistants and companions changed. The causes of this were unknown to these observers, who could nowhere find a firm footing in their experience, the scientific ground gave way under their feet, and the confusion became at last endless and hopeless. The odylic flame, gives us no information as to the direction of the magnetic force; no lines of magnetic force, to use the words of Dr. Faraday, appear in any odylic phenomena.”

Reichenbach Experiments

11. Odic duality and the Reichenbach Constant (RC)

Karl von Reichenbach was just short of recognizing this constant. The physics of his era was not aware that each particle/wave of photon radiation represented a quantum energy value and, thus, a particular color of radiation is a specific amount of energy. Instead, Reichenbach focused on the important thermodynamic oddity of the odic coolness of the violet and blue compared to the thermal heat – “calorific” - of yellow and red, recognizing that the odic sense of heat is not a thermal sensation. Had he shifted his attention to the comparison of the odic light from the sun and other, dissimilar objects such as crystals and magnets, and the prominent appearance of odyle in physiology, I am certain he would have recognized the energy constant embedded in his experimental results and he would have accurately determined the color quantum dividing point of the two odic polarities. Such is the unpredictable progress of science. I named the energy constant after Reichenbach for obvious reasons.

Note my important underlying assumption that quantization occurs with odogravitics, but quantization of gravity has still not been observed. Note also that all mass contains odyle, just as it contains gravity. I suggest in HiPS that odyle, gravity, time and space may be quantized with a significantly smaller value of Planck’s constant. The physics in HiPS is substantially based on the equivalence of quantum energy in the electromagnetic and odic radiation spectra, with the value of the Reichenbach Constant the odic equivalent of a yellow-green photon. A remarkable aspect of the RC is that it lies right in the middle of the visible spectrum, a tiny portion of an extremely large range of EM radiation. But if odyle or any other energy is to be used physiologically for consciousness, it *must* operate at energy values of a few electron-Volts which characterize the visible spectrum.

Odyle benefits from close association with mass and gravity, which would seem to be of interest to Academic Science. Odyle is also associated with consciousness and energy medicine, with a binary nature very well suited to both. It has at least a partial radiation spectrum in the visible range, where some people can see it under specific conditions, with the bifurcation prominently in the middle of that range. We have about one hundred years of living with the particle/mass duality of quantum matter, a precedent to be alert for an EM/odogravitic *energy* duality. There are thousands of difficult, but detailed and consistent, experiments from Reichenbach. Yet Academic Science is utterly clueless and dismissive. This begs the question: how many other non-EM energies do not benefit from such obvious indicators and therefore remain

hidden from our Science? Is it any wonder 90% of the Universe is still a mystery?

Following is a description of the detection of the RC from page 102, Section 116, where it can be seen that my estimate of 2.25 eV must be considered poor:

“116. [portion omitted] I threw the spectrum from a glass prism on a wall, gave the patient one end of a copper wire which I held near the other end in my hand and allowed her to become accustomed to the sensation. I then slowly carried the end of the wire along the spectrum from colour to colour. She could not see me, a partition being between us. Repeated experiments, as well with her as with other sensitive patients, led to the uniform result, that the violet and blue were the chief seats of the grateful sunny coolness which diffused itself over the whole body of the patient. This part of the spectrum is that in which the intensity of the light is the least. But the more common manifestation of the crystalline force, on the other hand, namely, the sensation of warmth, nay, of heat in the wire, which was more than sixteen feet long, increased steadily from the yellow in the middle towards the orange, and became strongest deep in the red. Here we are at the point where the maximum of calorific rays is found, the true heat of which, however, was quite unable to reach the patient. These observations support those of others, and tend to increase the probability of their results, which are not yet generally admitted.

117. *The two ends of the spectrum had, therefore, each its own specific, strongly marked action on the sensitive nerve.* The further and more detailed investigation of this part of the enquiry cannot fail to give us much interesting information, and will form the subject of one of the subsequent treatises.”

The RC may be one of those numbers in science where a very clever experiment might yield a very precise value. If anyone can provide me with an ingenious experimental design, I will try to work with volunteer sensitives and equipment to focus on what I believe will be one of the most important constants in science, inherent in matter spanning physical and physiological domains. Perhaps there is no wave at the RC value and we are looking for odic wavelengths on each side of the RC value. What happens in the Universe at that energy? What happens in mitochondria? The following from page 20 of Reichenbach's *Letters on Od and Magnetism* describes an experiment that I would like to perform with a sensitive in a solar observatory where the visible spectrum could be greatly expanded and different frequencies sent through a monochromator for RC measurement, while minimizing use of energy-absorbing lenses and light reflections. Perhaps a RC candidate signal could be

sent through a wide monochromator slit to two adjacent quartz crystals pointing in opposite directions as final natural filters: alpha- and beta-odic energy would leave the appropriate end of the crystals. As we reach the RC energy value, a sensitive will see the energy leaving the two crystals as equal. More accurately, the odic streams from each of quartz crystals should affect an appropriate arrangement of two magnetic needles equally. From Reichenbach's *Letters*:

“Let the sunbeam fall on a good glass prism, and throw the colours of the rainbow on to the nearest wall. Let the sensitive person with the glass rod in his left hand try the colours one after the other. If he hold it so as to catch only the blue or violet colour in the air, the sensation that this will excite in him will be one of a highly agreeable coolness, much purer and cooler than that which occurred with the unrefracted sunbeam. If, instead of this, he puts the rod into the yellow ray, or, better still, into the red ray, the comfortable feeling of coolness will vanish on the instant, and be replaced by one of heat; a disagreeable lukewarmness will make his whole arm heavy.

You can make the sensitive hold a bare finger on the colours, instead of using the rod as intermediary; the effect will be the same; I only devised the rod for the purpose of shutting off the actual heat rays from his hand by means of a bad conductor of heat. These effects of refracted sunlight will be found exactly similar to those of the poles of the crystal.”

My alpha odyle is approximately negative odyle and usually corresponds to the magnetonegative, north magnet pole, which is the south pole of the Earth, and the pointed tip of quartz crystals. This must also correspond to the right hand and left cerebrum of people, since nerves cross between brain halves and the soma. I hope readers will recognize odic energy is not only the basis of consciousness, but these are the first rigorous experiments revealing odic involvement in energy medicine. Different materials were found to have mostly consistent effects on sensitives in Sections 218 and 219, not excerpted here. The position “north to south” is the normal Reichenbach test position described in Section 228 below. A scorecard may be needed for all the confusing terms and that is provided in Nomenclature. From page 167-8:

“216. The polar opposition in the magnet; the dualism in every crystalline form; the symmetrical and sexual opposition in all living organisms [this last seems a stretch – DB]; naturally led me to suspect that something analogous might here be found to prevail. The first indications of this which presented themselves were, the constantly recurring sensations of warm and cool, or agreeable and

disagreeable, which all sensitive persons, healthy and diseased, perceived in all material substances. I found, indeed, that these persons were not always unanimous in regard to the sensations caused by the same body or substratum; but when they had once given to any substance its place among the warm or cold substances, they were, in subsequent trials, almost invariably consistent with themselves. There must therefore have been in operation here, objective differences in the bodies tried, and subjective differences in the observers, connected probably with the form of their disease, which determined on the one hand inconstant, on the other, constant results. The attempt, therefore, to reach, in pursuing the sensations of warmth and coolness, a path that might lead me to a sure scientific truth, was here surrounded by manifold and peculiar difficulties. These could only be overcome by patient perseverance.

217. The first question was this: What does the expression warm mean, when used by sensitives? What does cold mean? The objects examined by them were all of equal temperature; these words, consequently, could not mean a real, but only an apparent temperature, or difference of temperature; and the expressions must be taken in a peculiar sense, different from their usual one. They imply *effects on the sense of touch*, proceeding from an unknown cause, *which are analogous to those of heat and cold*.

220. It was necessary to state the question more simply; to begin, not with substances which had different effects, but with such as produced the same sensation. I therefore again had recourse to my rock crystal [quartz – DB] and gypsum, as with them I might hope to be able to observe, in one and the same specimen, the different sensations, which, with sensitives, seem to run through all nature; and from this point to pursue the investigation further. I therefore passed a crystal of gypsum four inches long, with a natural acumination at both ends, over the inner surface of Mlle. Nowotny's hand, from the wrist to beyond the point of the middle finger, with the point next her hand, but without contact, while she was in the position north to south. She felt the cool aura as if she was blown upon through a straw, as already stated in Section 33. I then turned the crystal round, and proceeded as before, with the opposite end nearest her hand. She now felt no coolness, but a tepid warmth, which was disagreeable. A rock crystal, somewhat longer, applied in the same way, gave the same results. Mlle. Sturmann felt the pass with a crystal of tourmaline warm, when the one pole was drawn downwards over the hand; cool, when the opposite pole was used. A crystal of Iceland spar [optically clear calcite, CaCO_3 – DB] had the same effect on her.

221. [portion omitted] She said that the downward pass felt as if something was taken from her, the upward pass as if something were communicated to her. Mlle. Maix, in similar experiments, expressed herself exactly in the same way.”

Reichenbach then names several patients who experienced similar sensations, especially noted in his Sections 33, 34, and 35. Page 169:

“222. [portion omitted] Mr. Incledon could not endure the pass with the cold end of a large rock crystal, from the head downwards, and over the body, more than a few times, without being so strongly affected in the stomach that I was compelled to stop.

223. All the experiments and all the witnesses, then, agree generally in this, that in crystals, on the downward pass, one pole causes coolness, the other warmth. I say expressly they agree generally; for there are always, here and there, some persons, who are not quite clear as to their sensations of cold or warmth, and describe the same pass as at one time cool, at another warm, and vary in different degrees between these feelings; or who can only become certain as to the sensation, and consistent in their account of it, after several repetitions of the pass. These are, however, always either healthy or merely delicate persons. The highly sensitive are hardly ever in doubt. [portion omitted]”

Reichenbach in the following makes a logical conclusion which I argue is wrong. He could not know that his other experiments would establish the center-point of odic duality at a specific energy value of the Reichenbach Constant rather than the zero midpoint implied by comparable $\pm$ electric charge and $\pm$ magnetic pole values. From page 171:

“225. [portion omitted] If now we should succeed in proving a perfect coincidence between certain poles of crystals, and certain poles of magnets, we should be entitled to conclude that the cause, in both, was similar, and to apply to those crystalline poles which produced the same physiological effects as certain magnetic poles, and therefore had similar properties, similar names; so that where odyle agrees with +M, we should call it +odyle; and on the same principle we should speak of –odyle.

226. In order to ascertain this, I studied more accurately the relation between magnetic poles and the sensitive nerve. I caused Mlle. Maix to take a small bar magnet in both hands. It was about four times as long as the breadth of her hand. I made her first place both hands together on the middle of the bar, the northward pole being towards her left side. She perceived in this way a

moderate degree of disturbance or uneasiness. She now moved her hands towards the opposite poles, till her left hand grasped the northward pole, and the right hand the southward pole. The effect of this change was very sensible. She now felt a vivid uneasiness through her arms, chest, and head. When she took away one hand, the uneasiness instantly ceased, and it returned and disappeared as often as she applied or removed her hand to or from one pole, holding the other all the time. The same result occurred whichever pole she let go. There was here, obviously, something of the nature of a current or circulation, such as was formerly described as being caused by my hands, in the third treatise, Section 86. To control this, I next used a large horse-shoe magnet, placing one of her hands round each pole, the left hand round the northward pole. She instantly felt uneasiness and oppression of the chest from the current, which passed through the chest from the arms. The head became oppressed, and soon stupefied; and she once more made use of the simile of the carrousel, or riding round the circus, to describe the current formerly mentioned. When I caused her to remove one hand, she instantly felt the current interrupted, and she breathed deeply, with apparent relief and refreshment. On every repetition the result was the same. In both experiments, especially in that with the large horse-shoe, it was necessary to have the northward pole in her left hand, the other in her right, in order that the sensation should be in some degree endurable. When the poles were changed she could not hold out; but perceived the peculiar strife or contest in herself formerly described, which caused such severe distress, that I was constantly compelled to put an end to the experiment. If I may now venture to assume the existence of a current in this experiment, analogous to the galvanic current, I must conclude that it proceeded from the positive southward pole of the magnet, through her right arm and body to the left side, and flowed down the left arm to the negative or northward pole of the magnet. Therefore her left hand corresponded to the southward, and her right hand to the northward pole of the magnetic needle; in other words, her left hand was positive, her right hand negative, in relation to the poles of magnets (which poles apply to the established use of the word magnetism); and the state of the left hand must of course be named +odyle, that of the right hand –odyle.

227. We have seen (Section 86), that when I held her right hand in my left, and her left hand in my right, a similar current was perceived, which was endurable; but that, when I crossed my hands, and thus placed right in right, and left in left, the singular internal strife arose, which she could not endure, its effect on her being in the highest degree distressing. [portion omitted]

230. [portion omitted] Mlle. Atzmansdorfer felt my right hand in her left tepid, my left in her left hot. With both hands she instantly felt the current, which affected her whole body, and stupefied her head. But when my hands were crossed, I could not proceed far, for the effect was so violent, that in the course of a few seconds she began to lose consciousness, and I was obliged to stop.

232. [portion omitted] M. Schuh, a healthy vigorous man of little more than thirty years of age, but of lively nervous temperament, he has yet far more sensitiveness for odyle than many other persons, so that he occupies a sort of middle position between the highly sensitive patients, and insensitive healthy persons. He had hardly ever been ill, but occasionally suffered from headache, when he overexerted himself in his studies. He is very sensitive to the action of all crystals; large magnets affect him distinctly at the distance of nearly three and a half feet. When I placed my right hand in his left, he felt, after a few seconds, an unpleasant sensation in his head; when I, in addition, placed my left hand in his right, this sensation rapidly increased, and in half a minute caused an undulating headache, that soon became almost intolerable, and after I removed my hands, continued for seven or eight minutes and then slowly disappeared. [portion omitted] I begged him to place his own right hand in his left, leaving out my hands. To the no small surprise of himself, as well as of those present, he found that his headache instantly set in, and almost as severely as before; and that it ceased and returned, gradually, as he separated or joined his hands. [portion omitted]”

The currents reported by odic sensitives indicate the “something” which was felt to flow does so from areas of *lower* energy □ -polarity odyle to *higher* energy □ -polarity odyle. Application of external reversed odic energy sources led to discomfort. In experiments and situations which are strictly physical, rather than physiological, the two odic polarities of flux do not interact with each other and the purely physical motive forces must act on each flux polarity separately. That suggests the organism must use two significantly different odic pumping processes.

Reichenbach identified digestion after meals as physiologically one of the most highly odic times, with the gut most highly odic and the likely location of the EM/odogravitic energy separation process. There is evidence the gut is the location of some paranormal sensations. Craig Sinclair (*Mental Radio*, Upton Sinclair) sensed the content of drawings by holding them next to her stomach. An acquaintance of mine said her correct feelings that her husband was going to have a minor traffic accident on a particular day, and other predictions,

began in her gut and then flowed up to her head. Particular digestive disturbances may measurably affect consciousness by affecting odic processes in the gut.

This all suggests there will exist three identifiable active high-level odic systems, two pumping mechanisms of each odic polarity and one mechanism which separates odogravitic from electrochemistry chemistry. The three flux mechanisms could be revealed from differential responses to psychoactive or other drugs. Another category encompassed by the present theory is odic storage, followed by removal of odic flux from that storage for implementation of consciousness. These questions are difficult but possibly amenable to a medical case-study approach, one of several possible citizen science programs I hope to conduct. When I am not overwhelmed with other work, I hope to solicit reports from sensitives who experience noticeable changes in their odic functioning due to drugs or other changes of environment, with the goal of illuminating the locations, functioning, and biochemistry of odic consciousness. The results of such studies could lead to the identification of specific odic dysfunctions and their corrective therapies. Reichenbach emphasizes on page 172, Section 228 (excerpted immediately below) the preferred position of his subjects *and modern contributors* to odic research. All psychological and medical comparisons should be conducted with this orientation of the subject.

Part of the hard-working genius of Karl von Reichenbach was systematically reducing the effect of random variables to enable seeing very subtle odic effects. Section 229 describes odic polarity in a rhombohedral crystal of gypsum, hydrated calcium sulfate. Such odic reports along with quantum pictures of electron distributions should yield insights into the very sources of odyle and energy field integration.

“228. [portion omitted] I repeat here what was formerly stated, and must not be overlooked in judging of these experiments, that they were all made with the patient in the position of [geographic] north to south; the head towards north, the feet towards south, with the face turned to the south.

229. If now, as all hitherto had indicated, the same power of acting on the sensitive organism resides in crystals as is found in magnets, it is obvious that a crystal, applied in the same way, must produce the same or similar effects. I placed a crystal of gypsum in the hands of the patient. It soon appeared that it was by no means indifferent to her in what way it was held. She soon discovered that the two opposite and most distant points of the rhombohedron were indeed the opposite foci of an internal influence; but they were not the

strongest. There were two others in the line of the shorter diagonal, which were much more powerful, and lay in the polar principal axis. The poles of this axis were not equal, but one was distinctly warmer, the other cooler, as she had, in the same way, so uniformly observed. When she now held the crystal, so that the cooler end lay on the point of her left middle finger, and the other on the point of her right middle finger, sensation was, in a manner, normal. But when the crystal was reversed, the disagreeable sensation so often mentioned was instantly observed. The cool pole of the crystal corresponded, therefore, to the northward, the warm pole to the southward pole of the needle. [portion omitted]”

Page 176, Section 233 continues the founding of the scientific study of energy medicine, relating the position on Earth and the periodic table of the elements to the duality of polarization in magnets, crystals, and odyle. Not reproduced here are his very specific handling precautions for conducting chemical tests in Section 237.

“233. We may now look back to the very remarkable phenomenon in all sensitives, that when lying in bed, or reclining in a chair, they were least able to endure the position from west to east. Here the head is towards the west, the feet are towards the east, and the face looks eastward. But in this case their whole right side is towards the south, their left side towards the north; or, in other words, the positive side of their body is towards the positive pole of the earth, the negative side towards the negative pole. Like named poles, that is, mutually repellent poles, are thus turned towards each other, and we can thus comprehend how this position should be so intolerable and injurious to the patients. In July, when Mlle. Nowotny was beginning to go out, she could not at all endure, even in the open air, continued walking from west to east. It is impossible to imagine more beautiful confirmations of my observations; and [similarly for] M. Schuh who is no bed-ridden and concealed patient, but a vigorous man, known and seen over the half of Vienna and Berlin.

234. I undertook a minute control of the law thus indicated, with the help of Mlle. Reichel. [long portion of mineral discussion and list omitted]

235. On examining this arrangement, we find on the side of the warm bodies [□ -odyle-DB] almost all the metals, with potassium at the head of the list, excepting only tellurium and arsenic, the most negative of all and the most like to non-metallic bodies. We find here further most organic substances, and the organic bases; the highly hydrogenised compounds of carbon, and of the acids, only chromic and oleic acids. On the opposite, or cold side [□ -odyle-DB], we

find all such bodies as sulphur, bromine, iodine, selenium, all chlorides, metallic oxides, the cyanides, and almost all the acids. As far as can be judged, there are, on one side electro-positive, and on the other electro-negative substances. It is surely surprising, and highly worthy of notice, that a girl, totally ignorant of these things, should be able to arrange by an obscure feeling alone, without seeing them, all material bodies, with the utmost delicacy and certainty, according to one of their most deep-seated and concealed properties, namely, their electro-chemical character.

236. As we were compelled to conclude, in our researches on the magnet, on crystals, on the human hand, etc, *that all substances causing a warm sensation are positive*, so we are now compelled to conclude *that all positive substances cause a warm sensation*. The same, in the opposite sense, is true of negative bodies; and we thus arrive, by a new path, at an electro-chemical arrangement of bodies, which, from our point of view, we may call the odylo-chemical arrangement.”